LAKE IVANHOE

2015 SAMPLING HIGHLIGHTS

Station – 2 Ivanhoe

Wakefield, NH

University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension

Station 2 (Figure 7) was used as a reference point to represent the overall Lake Ivanhoe water quality.

Blue = Oligotrophic

Yellow = Mesotrophic

Red = Eutrophic

Gray = No Data

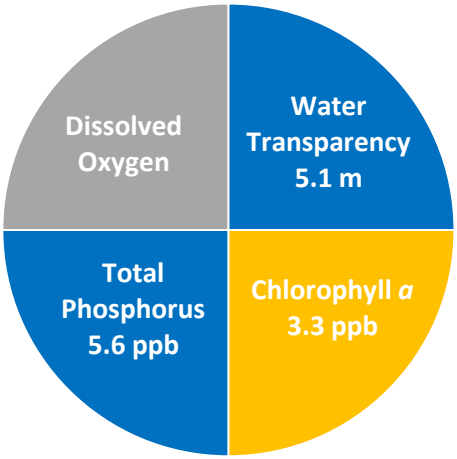


Figure 1. Lake Ivanhoe Water Quality (2015)

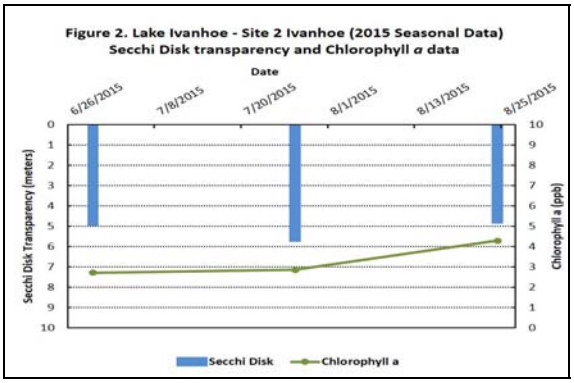
Table 1. 2015 Lake Ivanhoe Seasonal Averages and NHDES Trophic Level Classification Criteria

Parameter	Oligotrophic	Mesotrophic	Eutrophic	Lake Ivanhoe Average (range)	Lake Ivanhoe Classification
Water Clarity (meters)	4.0 – 7.0	2.5 - 4.0	< 2.5	**5.1** meters (4.8 – 5.7)	Oligotrophic
Chlorophyll *a* (ppb)	< 3.3	> 3.3 – 5.0	> 5.0 – 11.0	**3.3** ppb (2.7 – 4.3)	Mesotrophic
Total Phosphorus (ppb)	< 8.0	> 8.0 – 12.0	> 12.0 – 28.0	**5.6** ppb (4.5 – 7.2)	Oligotrophic
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	5.0 – 7.0	2.0 – 5.0	<2.0	N/A	N/A

* Lake Ivanhoe did not develop a deep water layer that is the basis for the dissolved oxygen classification criteria.

Table 2. 2015 Lake Ivanhoe Seasonal Average Accessory Water Quality Measurements

Parameter	Assessment Criteria					Lake Ivanhoe Average (range)	Lake Ivanhoe Classification
Color (color units)	< 10 uncolored	10 – 20 slightly colored	20 – 40 lightly tea colored	40 – 80 tea colored	> 80 highly colored	**6.0** color units (5.4 – 7.3)	Uncolored
Alkalinity (mg/L)	< 0.0 acidified	0.1 – 2.0 extremely vulnerable	2.1 – 10 moderately vulnerable	10.1 – 25.0 low vulnerability	> 25.0 not vulnerable	**3.6** mg/L (3.0 – 4.4)	Moderately vulnerable
pH (std units)	< 5.5 suboptimal for successful growth and reproduction		6.5 – 9.0 optimal range for fish growth and reproduction			**6.7** standard units (range: 6.4 – 6.9)	Optimal range for fish growth and reproduction
Specific Conductivity (*u*S/cm)	< 50 *u*S/cm Characteristic of minimally impacted NH lakes		50-100 *u*S/cm Lakes with some human influence	> 100 *u*S/cm Characteristic of lakes experiencing human disturbances		**64.5** *u*S/cm (range: 63.1 – 65.7)	Lakes with some human influence



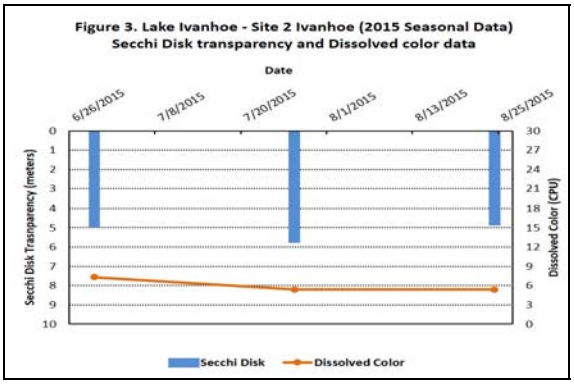


Figure 2 and 3. Seasonal Secchi disk transparency, chlorophyll *a* changes and dissolved color concentrations. Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the interplay among Secchi Disk transparency, chlorophyll *a* and dissolved color. Shallower water transparency measurements oftentimes correspond to increases in chlorophyll *a* and/or color concentrations. Note: both Secchi Disk measruements were visible on the lake bottom.

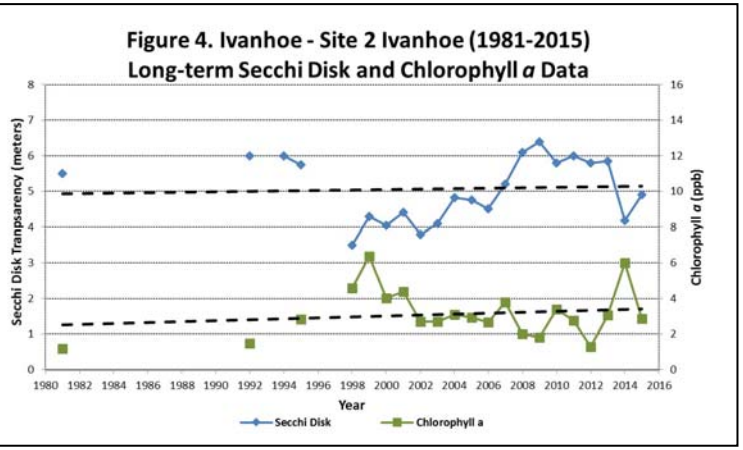
LONG-TERM TRENDS

WATER CLARITY: The Lake Ivanhoe water clarity data, measured as Secchi Disk transparency, display a trend of increasing water clarity over the twenty-two year span of water quality monitoring (Figure 4). The long-term water clarity trend is based on the Secchi Disk transparency measurements that have been collected both with and without a view scope.

CHLOROPHYLL: The Lake Ivanhoe chlorophyll *a* concentrations, a measure of microscopic plant life within the lake, display a trend of increasing concentrations over the twenty-one year span of water quality monitoring (Figure 4).

TOTAL PHOSPHORUS: The Lake Ivanhoe total phosphorus concentrations, the nutrient most responsible for microscopic plant growth, display a trend of decreasing nutrient concentrations over the twenty-two year span of water quality monitoring (Figure 5).

COLOR: Color is a result of naturally occurring "tea" color substances from the breakdown of soils and plant materials. Lake Ivanhoe color data have been collected over a span of eight consecutive sampling seasons. Due to a limited number of years sampled (less than ten) a trend analysis was not performed on the color data.



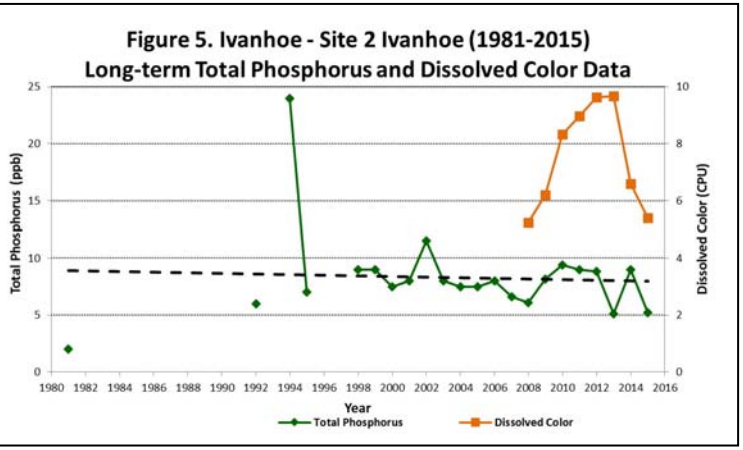


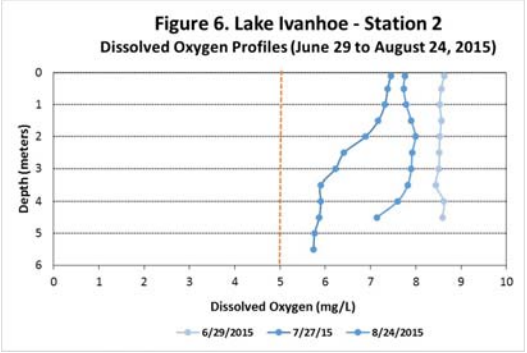
Table 3. Salmon Falls Headwaters Seasonal Average Water Quality Inter-comparison (2015)

Lake	Average Secchi Disk Transparency (meters)	Average Chlorophyll *a* (ppb)	Average Total Phosphorus (ppb)	Average Dissolved Oxygen (ppm)
Great East Lake	10.5	1.1	6.2	4.6
Wilson Lake	7.5	2.1	6.5	0.6
Lovell Lake	7.8	2.7	7.1	1.6
Horn Pond	8.1	2.1	6.7	1.3
Lake Ivanhoe	5.1	3.3	5.6	------

- Water quality data are reported for a deep reference sampling location in each water body
- Dissolved oxygen measurements were taken late season (early-mid September) and from the bottom water layer (hypolimnion).
- ------ Indicates the site is too shallow to form a bottom water layer (hypolimnion).

Figures 4 and 5. Changes in the Lake Ivanhoe water clarity (Secchi Disk depth), chlorophyll *a* and total phosphorus concentrations measured between 1981 and 2015. **These data illustrate the relationship among plant growth, water color and water clarity. Total phosphorus data are also displayed and are oftentimes correlated with the amount of plant growth.** Trendlines are displayed when sufficient data are available.

Figure 6. Monthly Lake Ivanhoe dissolved oxygen profiles collected between June 29 and August 24, 2015. The vertical red line indicates the oxygen concentration commonly considered the threshold for successful growth and reproduction of cold water fish such as trout and salmon.



Recommendations

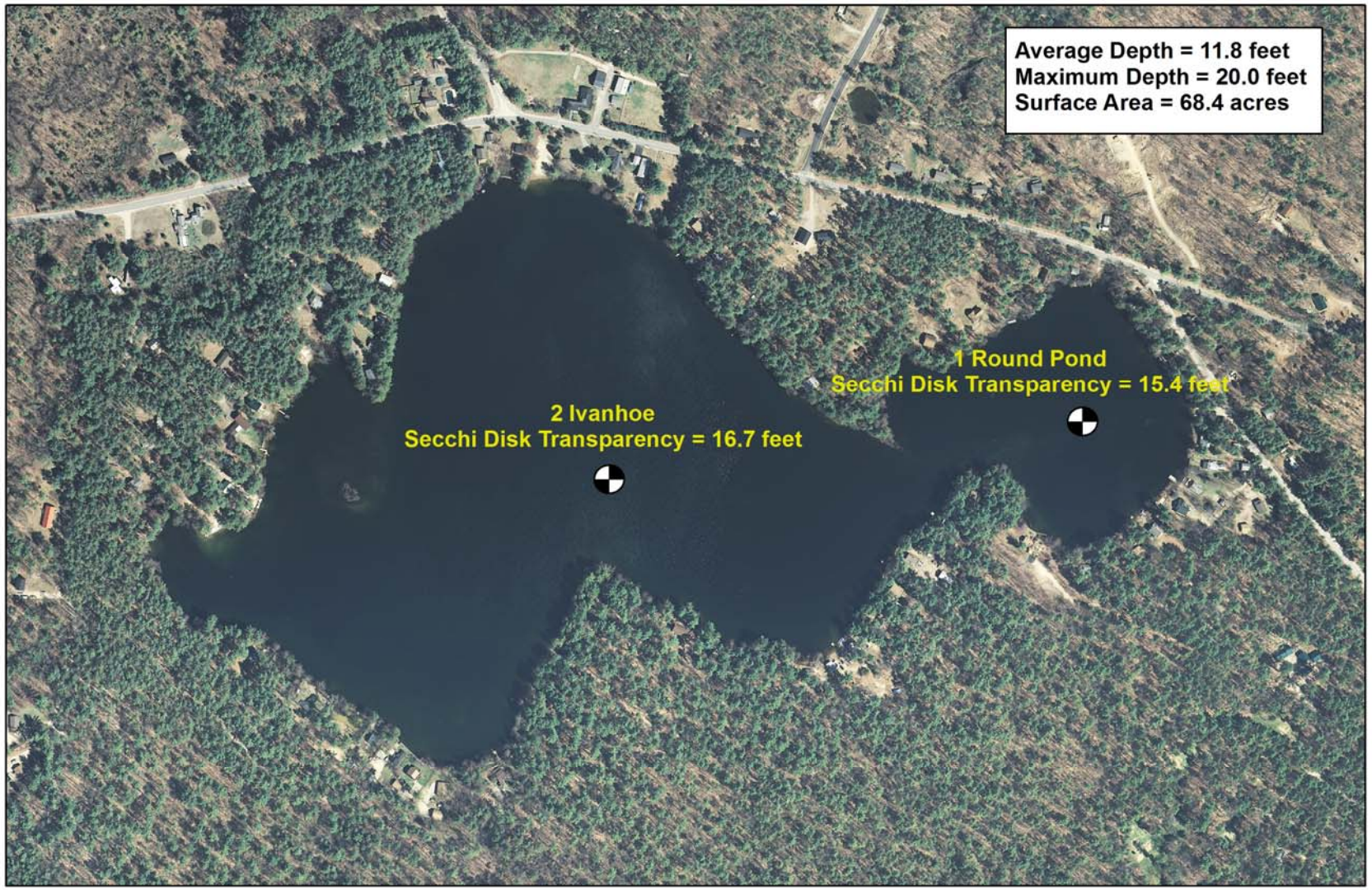
Implement Best Management Practices within the Lake Ivanhoe watershed to minimize the adverse impacts of polluted runoff and erosion into the lake. Refer to "Landscaping at the Water's Edge: An Ecological Approach" and "New Hampshire Homeowner's Guide to Stormwater Management: Do-It-Yourself Stormwater Solutions for Your Home" for more information on how to reduce nutrient loading caused by overland run-off. The Acton Wakefield Watershed Alliance also offers technical assistance to help design and implement erosion control project that protect water quality.

- http://extension.unh.edu/resources/files/Resource004159_Rep5940.pdf
- http://des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/publications/wd/documents/wd-11-11.pdf
- http://awwatersheds.org/healthy-lakes/conservation-practices-for-homeowners/

Figure 7. Lake Ivanhoe

Wakefield, NH

2015 Deep water sampling sites and seasonal average water clarity values



Aerial Orthophoto Source: NH GRANIT
GPS Site locations collected by the UNH Center for Freshwater Biology

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